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# THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlin  
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CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927

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What was Glade Hill has troubled the thinkers of this county for many years. It is a ridge on the bottom of Galford's Creek near Dunmore in sight of the Sta-

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**PAINT**

Zinc Paint

TRACTION



## ANTHONY

### THE WHITE MAN'S FRIEND

By Prof. Milton W. Humphreys  
(From The Fayette Tribune)

The object of this paper is to record what is known about an Indian, called "Anthony" by the white people, who was friendly to the colonists during and after the Revolutionary War. His Indian name is not now known nor has tradition preserved the name of his tribe. It may be that during the war he belonged to an organization formed by the colonists to act as interpreter and to supply needful information concerning the Indians. It was in this way that he rendered very useful service, and such organizations existed.

To make this narrative intelligible is necessary to give the geography and briefly describe the topography of the region concerned; and as the facts have been handed down only by tradition, it is necessary also to give some account of those through whom the tradition was transmitted, in order that the reader may intelligently judge of the trustworthiness of the narrative.

The region concerned is situated in Anthonys Creek District of Greenbrier County in West Virginia. This district forms the northeastern portion of the county, and the locality of special interest is about twenty miles from Lewisburg by the old road either by way of the White Sulphur or by Frankford.

Anthonys creek is a stream that in some regions would be called a river, rises in the northeast corner of the county and flows through a valley in a southwesterly direction between the Allegheny Mountains on the southeast and a range of high hills or mountains on the northwest.

tile Indians, about ten or more on the hunt for Anthony, and ed him so closely that he took in a large mouthed cave, and watch all night. Anthony was with a double barreled sh which was given him by an F man he had befriended. H and tomahawk were all the had at that time. Early t morning he made a dash for and shot the sentry on wat fired at the others as he can This so frightened them th did not pursue him at once. point there are two mountai a large creek flowing between which was subsequently call thony's Creek. As he left th which was in one of the mo mentioned, he made a dash water, which was very deep point. His pursuers followed shot or two, but missed h stayed with his body under th until they quit shooting, and gun in the middle of the cree emerging from the water he the steep and rocky mountai was covered with a thick g weeds and vines. After goi a distance he cut his foot o rock, causing the blood to flo He then turned back till he place of concealment. In t time the alarm had been g the settlers collected and foll Indians a short distance. return they found Anthony. tired and hungry, and his bleeding profusely. After his gun, he went to Samu phreys' home and remain until his foot got well. He great grandfather to name and the creek "Anthony," promise of a present. So the them after him, and Anth them a present.

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Semi-Paste Paint.  
Saves you Money.

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Anthonys creek is a stream that in some regions would be called a river, rises in the northeast corner of the county and flows through a valley in a southwesterly direction between the Allegheny Mountains on the southeast and a range of high hills or mountains on the northwest. Seven or eight miles before it reaches the Greenbrier River the valley terminates and the stream turning to the right, passes through a gap known locally as "the Narrows," and turning to the left and flows into the river through mountains and hills. At its exit from the gap it receives Little Creek from the north. The mountain between Little Creek and the main stream, often locally known as the "Big Hill" though its name is "Gregg's Ridge," consists of a blue limestone covered with a rich soil and to a great extent still is, densely wooded. There are several caverns in it, one of which is in the end of the gap and is known as "Anthony's Cave." Some six or seven miles up stream from this cave the creek receives two tributaries at the same point near Neola, one called Meadow Creek, from the east, and one from the north called North Fork.

As the stream today is opposite the cave, it is state that in the writer's the deep "hole" that now low the cave began far above the water of a large spring supplies the White Sulphur (what is known as water") flows into the creek. Cave W. Humphreys 1922 as follows:

"This letter will be made by of my recollections of Anthony, 'the white man' 1. "Anthony's Cave" known by that name by credit because he escaped the hands of his people the use of that cave, the story which I shall relate later letter.

2. "Anthony was last seen on a log in a field on the

# White Zinc Paint

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Saves you Money.

without repainting  
giving more surface

# North

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should be glad

# NITE WORKS



Look for the Tuxedo  
BULL'S EYE

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The tradition of the facts to be narrated came down through descendants of Samuel Humphreys, who was born April 15, 1741, in Londonderry, Ireland, and died July 22, 1821, on Anthony's Creek. He migrated to this country before the Revolutionary War, and married Grizzilla Donaldson through whom he became the father of several children of whom only the eldest, William, and the second, Robert, are mentioned in this narrative.

Robert, the second son of Samuel Humphreys married Jane Wylie and reared a large family. His second son Andrew Cayet, was born March 13, 1810, married Mary McQuain Hefner, who bore him eight sons and four daughters, all of whom except one daughter (fatally burned in her ninth year) grew up and reared large families. The eldest was Caroline Jane, born December 13, 1833, and the second was Samuel Alexander, born January 1, 1836, and lived till October 3, 1899.

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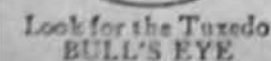
1. "Anthony's Cave" known by that name by credit because he escaped from the hands of his people through use of that cave, the story which I shall relate later in this letter.

2. "Anthony was last seen on a log in a field on the north side of Jake Dysart (or Dysart) (in the angle between North Fork and the main creek below its confluence). He was recognized and not visit any white family. He was absorbed in his own thoughts from visiting the changed scene of his early life and adventures."

3 "On several occasions he warned the white people of Indian massacre and enabled them to disgregate and assemble their families thus to escape a dreadful disaster. The descendants of those who owe their existence to the friendly intervention of Anthony."

4. "His people ultimately found out that it was through him that white people were warned, and he was killed. Anthony the vicinity of his white friends a bunch of savages followed him. He knew his haunts, went there, and used a hunter's expression 'he's somewhere about a mile from the Dysart home. They followed him to his traps, practically

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From an examination of the above data it will be seen that there was ample opportunity for the transmission of interesting facts from Samuel Humphreys, the immigrant, to the members of the family of Dr. Andrew C. Humphreys and other descendants. Among the latter is Rev. Cavet Wylie Humphreys, D. D., now living at Bagdad, Florida, who is a son of Robert Wylie Humphreys, a younger brother of Dr. A. C. Humphreys, and is a little older than the writer. Also the mother of Dr. A. C. Humphreys, who was a mature woman when Samuel Humphreys died in 1821 lived till late in 1860.

4. "His people ultimately out that it was through him the white people were warned, and had to kill him. Anthony fled to the vicinity of his white friend. A bunch of savages followed him. He knew his haunts, went there to use a hunter's expression 'jump him' somewhere about a mile from the Dysard home. They pursued him by his tracks practically a day from point to point in the general direction of 'the cave,' into which he entered. His pursuers arrived just before dark, ascertained that he was in there, built a fire and began a siege. He concealed from them that he was watching them. They laid out their accoutrements, lit their campfires, wrapped themselves up in their blankets, became careless and confident. One, however, was to keep watch. Anthony, seeing that they had become careless in throwing aside their arms, watched the sentinel until he had his chance, quietly moved to the mouth of the cave and then descended out and down the steep hill to the creek, which at that point was deep, plunged into it and swam across. In running down the hill he cut his foot on a sharp rock



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In lieu of a compilation of the details that have come down, the written accounts furnished by Samuel A. Humphreys four years before his death, and by Rev Cayet W. Humphreys, will be copied here verbatim. These two resided with their fathers on farms adjacent to (really parts of) their grandfather and great grandfather.

Samuel A. Humphreys wrote as follows:

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As this last statement is based solely on conjecture, the discrepancies are no greater than could be expected between accounts written by members of different families. Moreover, both accounts are necessarily based on Anthony's own statements which were very liable to become distorted. The tradition that a

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Feeds:

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Tuxedo Poultry  
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—and others

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## ard and Animal Refuge

hunting or shooting on my  
and on Stony Creek. This land  
erved as a bird and animal  
a perpetually.

Norman R. Price

## Winter Apples

lot of sprayed, handpicked  
r apples for sale.

Fred Gehauf

nton, W. Va.

## NOTICE

's Studio will be closed from  
ber 31st to November 10th.

SALE:—Two good stock cows,  
8 years old; be fresh in spring.  
Apply to R. W. Brock,  
down W. Va.

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ed he was harboring him (Anthony).  
Grandfather, his wife, two small  
children, and a bondman, fled that  
night to a fort 42 miles away. His  
wife carried the two babies, one two  
years old, and one ten months old,  
the entire distance. The two men  
carried an axe, two rifles, cooking  
utensils, blankets, and a good sup-  
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fort they met a few more families  
who had been warned of danger, and  
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no more Indians in that neighbor-  
hood. This all happened soon after  
the Revolutionary War had ended  
and peace had been declared. It  
was late in the fall.

"Early the next summer the hos-

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## AN'S FRIEND

W. Humphreys  
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on the hunt for Anthony, and pursu-  
ed him so closely that he took refuge  
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with a double barreled shot-gun,  
which was given him by an English-  
man he had befriended. His gun  
and tomahawk were all the arms he  
had at that time. Early the next  
morning he made a dash for liberty,  
and shot the sentry on watch and  
fired at the others as he came out.  
This so frightened them that they  
did not pursue him at once. At this  
point there are two mountains with  
a large creek flowing between them,  
which was subsequently called An-  
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which was in one of the mountains  
mentioned, he made a dash into the  
water, which was very deep at that  
point. His pursuers followed, fired a  
shot or two, but missed him. He  
stayed with his body under the water  
until they quit shooting, and left his  
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emerging from the water he fled up  
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In Hardesty's Geographical Ency History of the Virg Histories of Poca and Monroe counti purely fictitious acc of the name of A which account A man pursued by In

## "WHO KNOWS WHEN"

One question t timed at anyone co automobile indust drawn a fitting re Warner Sayers, sale Leyman-Rulek Com he received a letter Detroit, in reply t ad included in a p cation. The answer is self-explanatory.

"Absolute knowle got my aunt's wash

nkford.  
ys creek is a stream that in  
ons would be called a river,  
he northeast corner of the  
d flows through a valley in  
esterly direction between  
heny Mountains on the  
and a range of high hills or  
on the northwest. Seven  
les before it reaches the  
River the valley termi-  
he stream turning to the  
s through a gap known  
he Narrows," and turn-  
eft and flows into the  
h mountains and hills.  
rom the gap it receives  
from the north. The  
etween Little Creek and  
am, often locally known  
ill" though its name is  
ge," consists of a blue  
vered with a rich soil  
extent still is, densely  
re are several caverns  
which is in the end of  
known as "Anthony's  
six or seven miles up  
his cave the creek re-  
butaries at the same  
la, one called Meadow  
be east, and one from  
North Fork.

n of the facts to be  
own through descen-  
el Humphreys, who  
15, 1741, in London  
and died July 22,  
ys Creek. He migra-  
ry before the Revo-  
nd married Grazilla  
gh whom he became  
al children of whom  
William, and the  
e mentioned in this

and son of Samuel  
ed Jane Wyllis and  
family. His second  
l, was born March  
ed Mary McQuain  
him eight sons and  
all of whom excep

his gun, he went to  
phreys' home and remained there  
until his foot got well. He requested  
great grandfather to name the cave  
and the creek "Anthony," with a  
promise of a present. So they named  
them after him, and Anthony made  
them a present of two dressed and  
smoked deer-skins."

As the stream today is not deep  
opposite the cave, it is proper to  
state that in the writer's boyhood  
the deep "hole" that now begins be-  
low the cave began far above it where  
the water of a large spring (which  
supplies the White Sulphur and fur-  
nishes what is known as "Alvon  
water") flows into the creek.

Cave W. Humphreys wrote in  
1922 as follows:

"This letter will be made up most-  
ly of my recollections concerning  
Anthony, 'the white man's friend.'"

1. "Anthony's Cave" became  
known by that name by popular  
credit because he escaped death at  
the hands of his people through the  
use of that cave, the story about  
which I shall relate later in this  
letter.

2. "Anthony was last seen sitting  
on a log in a field on the northwest  
side of Jake Dysart (or Dysard) place,  
(in the angle between North Fork  
and the main creek below the con-  
fluence). He was recognized but did  
not visit any white family. He seem-  
ed to be absorbed in his own thoughts  
from visiting the changed scenes of  
his early life and adventures.

3 "On several occasions he warn-  
ed the white people of impending  
massacre and enabled them to con-  
gregate and assemble their stock and  
thus to escape a dreadful doom. The  
descendants of those men  
there owe their existence to the  
friendly intervention of Anthony.

4. "His people ultimately found  
out that it was through him that the  
white people were warned, and plan-  
ned to kill him. Anthony fled to the

Geographical Encycloped  
History of the Virginia's  
Histories of Pocahontas  
and Monroe counties, 18  
purely fictitious account  
of the name of Anthor  
which account Anthor  
man pursued by Indians

## "WHO KNOWS WHEN NEW FORD

One question that  
timed at anyone connec-  
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drawn a fitting reply,  
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Leyman-Bulck Compan  
he received a letter fr  
Detroit, in reply to a  
nad included in a prev  
cation. The answer p  
is self-explanatory. It

"Absolute knowledge  
But my aunt's washer  
son,  
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That he had a letter  
Written in the finest  
From a Chinese coolie  
Who said the negroes  
Of a colored man in  
Who got it straight  
clown,

That a man in the  
the news,  
From a gang of S  
Jews,  
About somebody in l  
Who heard a man  
know,

Of a swell society fe  
Whose-mother-in-la  
To prove that her s  
sister's piece.  
That she has a son  
about,  
Who knows when  
coming out."

—Cincinnati

and with a rich soil. The soil is still is, densely are several caverns which is in the end of town as "Anthony's" or seven miles up the cave the creek re-aries at the same one called Meadow east, and one from North Fork.

of the facts to be in through descen-Humphreys, who 1741, in London- died July 22, Creek. He migra before the Revo-married Grazilla whom he became children of whom William, and the mentioned in this

son of Samuel Jane Wylie and ly. His second was born March Mary McQuain m eight sons and of whom excep-ly burned in her and reared large est was Caroline er 13, 1833, and muel Alexander, 36, and lived till he writer of this h member of the ptember 15, 1844, his grandfather,

tion of the above a that there was for the transmis-acts from Samuel migrant, to the family of Dr. An-ys and other de the latter is Rev

1. "Anthony's" cave known by that name by popular credit because he escaped death at the hands of his people through the use of that cave, the story about which I shall relate later in this letter.

2. "Anthony was last seen sitting on a log in a field on the northwest side of Jake Dysart (or Dysard) place, (in the angle between North Fork and the main creek below the confluence). He was recognized but did not visit any white family. He seemed to be absorbed in his own thoughts from visiting the changed scenes of his early life and adventures.

3 "On several occasions he warned the white people of impending massacre and enabled them to congregate and assemble their stock and thus to escape a massacre. The descendants of those then living there owe their existence to the friendly intervention of Anthony.

4. "His people ultimately found out that it was through him that the white people were warned, and planned to kill him. Anthony fled to the vicinity of his white friends. A bunch of savages followed him. They knew his haunts, went there and, to use a hunter's expression 'jumped him' somewhere about a mile from the Dysard home. They pursued him by his tracks practically a whole day from point to point in the general direction of 'the cave,' into which he entered. His pursuers arrived just before dark, ascertained that he was in there, built a fire and began a siege. He concealed from their sight was watching them. They laid aside their accoutrements, lit their pipes, wrapped themselves up in their blankets, became careless and dozed. One, however, was to keep watch. Anthony, seeing that they had been careless in throwing aside their guns,

Absolute knowledge I But my aunt's washerwoman, Heard a policeman on his Say to a laborer on the st That he had a letter 'just Written in the finest Gr From a Chinese coolie in Who said the negroes in Of a colored man in a Who got it straight f clown, That a man in the K the news, From a gang of Sou Jews, About somebody in Ro Who heard a man w know, Of a swell society fer Whose-mother-in-law To prove that her se sister's place.

Has stated in a prin That she has a son about, Who knows when coming out."

—Cincinnati

Kiser and Hammer 800 ewes through M last week, on the wa in Crabbottom. H These sheep were so Edgar.

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These sheep were sold  
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As this last statement is based solely on conjecture, the discrepancies are no greater than could be expected between accounts written by members of different families. Moreover, both accounts are necessarily based on Anthony's own statements which were very liable to become distorted. The tradition that Anthony shot the sentinel may be regarded as indubitably true.

The question may suggest itself why Anthony did not retire far into the cave instead of making a dash when day approached. The answer is very simple: the semi-circular

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The question may suggest itself why Anthony did not retire far into the cave instead of making a dash when day approached. The answer is very simple; the semi-circular mouth of the cave is large and the cavern contracts till it comes nearly to a point no great distance from the entrance. There is an opening at the point or apex, too small, at least in those days, for an average sized man to crawl through. In the day time the entire cave can be viewed from its mouth.

The tradition is that the hostile Indians found Anthony on "Middle Mountain," the range lying between the North Fork and the main creek above the confluence, and that, in his flight, he crossed over to Little

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The tradition is that the hostile Indians found Anthony on "Middle Mountain," the range lying between the North Fork and the main creek above the confluence, and that, in his flight, he crossed over to Little Creek and pursued a zig-zag course between this stream and Anthony's Creek, his object evidently being to let the settlers see what was occurring. He may even have planned the time at which he was to enter the cavern, and probably he did not know how limited the space in it was, or he may have counted on succour reach-

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One fact about Anthony perhaps ought to be omitted, but as it is never possible to know that a narrative of a historical fact is useless, it has been decided to record the fact mentioned.

Anthony was ordinarily sober, that is, he did not regularly drink; but it was his custom to come occasionally with a jug of whiskey to Samuel Humphreys' and have a spree until the whiskey was exhausted. Before becoming intoxicated he would give up all his arms and charge the people of the house on no account to let him have these arms again until after his spree; he became perfectly sober. When he reached a certain stage of intoxication he would fiercely demand the return of his arms, uttering terrible threats as to what he would do when he got them, unless they were returned at once; but when he became entirely sober and his arms were returned, he would thank the people for taking care of his arms and specially for refusing to yield to his drunken demand for their immediate return.

The older people often expressed surprise that they had never been able to find any mention of Anthony in historical works. The writer has never seen any printed mention of him except in some verses, composed by himself (the writer) and printed in a college periodical (The South

Thou  
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Ability

Anthony was armed with a shot-gun, and he shot him by an English-friend. His gun was all the arms he had. Early the next day he went for liberty, and as he came out, they called him. At this time the mountains were between them, and he called Anthony. He left the cave, and the mountains were a dash into the very deep at that time. He followed, fired a shot, missed him. He went under the water, and left his arms in the creek. After that he fled up the mountain, which had a thick growth of trees. He was going quite fast on a sharp path, and he found a cave. In the mean time, he had been given, and he followed the cave. On their way, he was found. His foot was found. After finding Samuel Humphreys, he remained there. He requested the cave, and they named it after him. Anthony made

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In Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia, (Special History of the Virginia's: Maps and Histories of Pocahontas, Greenbrier and Monroe counties, 1883) there is a purely fictitious account of the origin of the name of Anthony's Creek, in which account Anthony is a white

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**"WHO KNOWS WHEN NEW  
FORD IS COMING OUT"**

# Times

IA; NOEMBER 3 1927

\$1.00 A

*Dickens Couldn't*

*See Into the Future*

Dickens visited the United States in 1842. Of Pennsylvania he

"We have passed, both in the cities and elsewhere, a great number of new settlements and dense houses. Their utterly forlorn and miserable appearance baffled

## STOP! LOOK!

Big Red

Atwater Kent Dealers have  
that on account of tremen-